[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 2nd April, 1884.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 1,800 copies.

Results of the late examination of tahsildárs and náib-tahsildárs, Panjáb.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 29th March, referring to the results of the late examination of tahsildárs, náib-tahsildárs, and munsifs, published in a recent issue of the *Panjáb Government Gazette*, remarks that formerly only the names of successful candidates, arranged in order of merit, were published. But this time a complete list, showing the names of passed candidates and the numbers, but not the names, of unpassed candidates, has been published. The marks obtained by each candidate are also given in the list. Formerly the Financial Commissioner's Office was flooded with applications from unsuccessful candidates enquiring their marks. But the publication of their marks in the Gazette will prevent such applications. Each unpassed candidate will now at once find out his marks by a reference to the Gazette after ascertaining his number in the list from the Deputy Commissioner. But the remedy will prove worse than the disease. The publication of the list in its present form will create greater difficulties than those

it is intended to remove. The total number of marks in the three subjects fixed for the examination is 550, and a candidate must obtain 60 per cent. of the marks, *i.e.*, 330 out of 550, in order to pass the examination. To our knowledge this rule has hitherto been strictly observed, only a little indulgence being exhibited to candidates already employed as tahsíldárs or náib-tahsíldárs. Such candidates were allowed a few grace marks when necessary. But the list in question shows that this year some náib-tahsíldárs, such as Ahmad Husain, Abdu-l-Sattár, Piárí Lál, Abdu-l-Rahím Khán, Tek Chand, &c., have been granted as many as 60 grace marks! Who ever heard of so many grace marks being given to a candidate at any other examination? Moreover náib-tahsíldárs, who have already worked for two or three years in the Revenue Department, are deserving of no indulgence in the matter of examination. Náib-tahsíldárs who failed to obtain the requisite number of marks by 60 marks should have been dismissed, and candidates, who have passed the examination, appointed to their posts. Some unpassed candidates received 300 and even 320 and 323 marks. As soon as they read the list in the Gazette, they are sure to send memorials to the Financial Commissioner and the Local Government, asking why they have been declared to be unsuccessful while náib-tahsíldárs, who got only 270 marks, have been declared to have passed the examination, and apparently it will not be easy for the Financial Commissioner and the Local Government to answer this question.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Scholarships established by the Government of India to encourage Indian students to go to England for education.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 29th March, is glad to say that the Government of India has established six scholarships for Indian students who desire to go to England to complete their education. The editor is doubly glad to say that one of these scholarships has been assigned to the Panjáb. But the scholarship-holders will be required to live at Professor Monier Williams' Indian Institute at Oxford. This restriction is

unnecessary and unjust and will prevent many students from availing themselves of the scholarships. Suppose a student wishes to study law or medicine. He will naturally desire to live at London and not at Oxford. If the Supreme Government does not mean to encourage the study of any particular science, it should remove the restriction. It is to be hoped that Sir Charles Aitchison will follow the example of the Government of India and send some intelligent students to England at the public expense to study agriculture there.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Pay of Extra Assistant Commissioners, Panjáb.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th March, says that about one year ago the fees allowed to Extra Assistant Commissioners for registry work were stopped, but they were given to understand that their minimum rate of pay would be raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 in connection with the new judicial scheme. The stoppage of the registry fees has involved a loss of Rs. 90 a month to them, while no sign of the near introduction of the judicial scheme is yet visible. Now the pay of tahsíldárs, including the registry fees, amounts to Rs. 275 a month, while Extra Assistant Commissioners of the last grade get only Rs. 250! Is this not an anomaly? Moreover, Rs. 250 is not adequate pay for Extra Assistant Commissioners, who have to maintain a comparatively high style of living.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Election of members of local boards, Panjáb.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 26th March, states that the publication of the list of voters was not a well-advised measure, inasmuch as candidates, being acquainted with the names of voters, are bringing pressure to bear upon them to vote in their favour. The names of voters should have been kept secret, and a list of candidates sent to each voter, asking him to send in his vote in writing. Wherever any pressure seems to have been used by candidates, the proceedings should be quashed and new elections held, securing full liberty to electors in voting. (The *Mittra Vilás*, Lahore, of the 31st March, also complains that candidates are obtaining votes in their favour

by pressure, and asks the Deputy Commissioner to adopt measures with a view to prevent the scandal.)

Circulation, 900 copies.

Municipal elections, Siálkot.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 24th March, makes the following comments on the late Siálkot municipal elections which came off on the 20th idem :—(1) The number of Musalmán voters largely exceeded that of the Hindús, although the Hindú population is equal to, and much better off than, the Muhammadan population. (2) Some poor men, tahsíl chaprásis, and even beggars, were appointed voters, while many respectable Hindús were left out. (3) Mr. Bentinck, Assistant Commissioner and Secretary to the Municipal Committee, should have attended the elections. (4) Candidates for memberships were seated at a very small distance from voters. This was an ill-advised measure, inasmuch as the presence of the former must have prevented many voters from giving their votes freely. (5) A large proportion of voters were Government servants, and they all gave their votes in favour of the same persons. This is noteworthy. Moreover, the votes of Government servants must have also influenced those of private individuals. (6) As regards the members selected at the late elections, none of them except Sardár Arjun Singh can be called an educated man. The Sardár suffers from an incurable disease and is unable to walk about. According to the late census the Hindú population of Siálkot, excluding the Sikhs, is equal to the Muhammadan population. But if we do not take the four Sikh members into account, only two Hindú members have been returned, and both of them belong to the Bhabra class. The other classes of Hindús will have no representatives at all at the municipal committee. As regards the Musalmán members, one is a native of Kashmir, another a native of a village six miles from Siálkot, and the other three live in the suburbs. Hence it will be seen that no Musalmán native of the city has been returned. Have elections been made strictly according to the majority of votes? If so, we would ask the Deputy Commissioner how many votes were

given in favour of Nabi Baksh and Chaudhri Gopál Singh each. There is another thing deserving of notice in connection with the late elections. Men, who pay an annual tax of Rs. 10 or no tax at all, have been elected members, while those who pay an annual tax of Rs. 50, Rs. 75, and Rs. 150, have been left out in the cold.

Sir Charles Aitchison's visit to Amritsar.

The same paper, of the 25th March, publishes an account of Sir Charles Aitchison's visit to Amritsar. The editor praises His Honor for his courtesy in accepting an invitation to the evening party given in his honor at the Town-hall by the Guru Singh Sabhá and the Hindu Sabhá, and asks district officers to follow the Lieutenant-Governor's example and to mix freely with natives. Referring to the addresses presented to His Honor by the two Associations, the editor remarks that he has not seen the addresses and knows nothing of the contents. But he is of opinion that such addresses should cease to be mere eulogies; they should discuss local affairs and criticize Government measures. Adverting to the visits paid by the Lieutenant-Governor to Khán Muhammad Sháh, Honorary Magistrate, and Ágha Kalab Abid Khán, at their houses, the editor expresses surprise that, while His Honor is so courteous, subordinate European officers think it beneath their dignity even to talk to natives of rank and position.

Summary powers of District Magistrates.

The same paper, of the 27th March, argues that, as District Magistrates do not always exercise their summary powers with care, the powers should be withdrawn from them.

Visits paid by police inspectors to jails.

The same paper understands that the court inspector and other inspectors of police in each district have been ordered to pay a visit to the district jail every Monday and to look at the prisoners, in order that, if any one of the prisoners should, after his release, again commit an offence and be brought before the Magistrate for trial, they may remind the Magistrate of his

previous conviction. This arrangement is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The police officers in question should be also empowered to enquire from convicts if they are properly treated. It is well known that many unconscientious jail officials cruelly oppress convicts in order to extort bribes from them. The Superintendents of Jails cannot exercise too strict control over their subordinates in this matter. The best way of improving the management of jails and ensuring the proper treatment of convicts would be by the establishment of a committee in each district, consisting of local authorities and private gentlemen, for the purpose.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Local self-government, Panjáb.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 29th March, states that the new local self-government scheme was to come into force in the Panjáb on the 1st April. That day will form a new era in the history of the province. As the success of the scheme chiefly depends on the ability of members of municipal and district boards, Government cannot exercise too great care in the selection of members. The editor makes some proposals for the consideration of municipal committees. Among other things the editor says that the levy of octroi on small quantities of fuel, herbs, &c., carried by poor villagers on their heads to the market for sale, creates a great deal of discontent, while the income derived from it is very small. The editor is of opinion that such articles should be exempted from the tax.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Migrations of the Supreme Government and the Local Governments to the hills during the hot weather.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 28th March, referring to the migrations of the Supreme Government and the Local Governments to the hills during the hot weather, remarks that the Indian treasury can ill afford to bear the heavy cost of these unnecessary migrations. It is surprising that Government imposes new taxes, raises the scale of court-fees, and reduces the salaries

of its servants in order to improve the state of its treasury, while it makes no attempt to cut down the unnecessary and extravagant expenditure which the visits of its servants to the hills involve. We can very well understand the necessity for the visit of the Viceroy to the hills during the summer, but such necessity in the case of Lieutenant-Governors is not very clear. Lieutenant-Governors are selected from among Indian Civilians who have spent their lives in the plains. It is difficult to realise how the plains all of a sudden become too hot for Civilians as soon as they are promoted from Chief Commissionerships to Lieutenant-Governorships.

Local self-government in Lucknow and educated natives.

The same paper regrets to say that it is believed that no special provision has been made for the admission of educated natives to the municipal committee of Lucknow in the draft rules about local self-government submitted by the Deputy Commissioner to the Local Government for approval. If educated persons be not admitted to the committee, the new scheme will be practically no improvement on the existing arrangement.

H. J. Sparks, Esq., C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Circulation, 610 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), in its issues of the 27th March, 31st March, and 1st April, refers to the retirement of Mr. H. J. Sparks, Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, from the public service, praises him for his good qualities, and regrets his departure from this country.

Mr Berry, Secretary to the Municipal Committee at Ajmír.

Circulation, 263 copies.

The *Rájputáná Gazette*, of the 31st March, states that Mr. Berry, Secretary to the Municipal Committee at Ajmír, has misappropriated upwards of Rs. 2,500 of municipal funds. At a late meeting of the committee the native members urged that Mr. Berry should be criminally prosecuted for embezzlement, but the European members from race feeling proposed that he should be simply required to make good the deficiency and dismissed from his post. The

native members agreed to this proposal, preposterous as it was. But the difficulty is that Mr. Berry has no money. Now it behoves the sympathetic European members of the Committee to raise that sum by subscription and save him from getting into trouble.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Quarrel between Hindús and Musalmáns at Káshipur, Kumáun.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 31st March, adverting to the constant outbreak of religious disputes between Hindús and Musalmáns, regrets to say that district officers, instead of pursuing on such occasions a policy which may satisfy both the classes, often aggravate matters by their ill-disguised exhibition of partiality towards Musalmáns. The late religious quarrels at Agra and Mirzapur are referred to as instances in point. The editor then complains that the Magistrate of Tarái in Kumaun has lately thrown the apple of discord amidst the population of Káshipur. Since the establishment of British rule in that part of the country the Musalmáns of Káshipur have made repeated efforts to secure full freedom in the matter of the carriage and sale of beef in streets and thoroughfares, but in vain. In 1825 a serious riot took place, and the then Magistrate ordered the existing restrictions to be maintained. In 1831 the question was again raised and referred for decision to arbitrators nominated by Musalmáns and Hindús for the purpose. The arbitrators, too, gave their opinion in favour of the maintenance of the restrictions. The present Magistrate told some men in private that the restrictions were unnecessary. As soon as Musalmáns became acquainted with the opinion of the Magistrate, they began to carry beef openly. Hindús protested against this, and a quarrel ensued in consequence. The Magistrate ordered both Hindús and Musalmáns, who had taken part in the riot, to execute bonds for Rs. 500 each to keep the peace. A few days after this the Magistrate issued an order allowing beef to be carried openly through a certain street. This order will set the two classes by the ears. The Hindús, who live in that street, cannot but be grieved to see beef carried

uncovered. Hence an outbreak is sure to occur. An appeal to the Commissioner ended in nothing. It is to be hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor will enquire into the matter and reverse the order of the Magistrate.

Circulation 150 copies.

Publication of obscene pictures.

The *Najmul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st April, states that pictures of naked women are said to be openly sold in England. In this country, where civilisation is still in its infancy, the evil has not grown to such an extent, but numbers of obscene pictures are always to be seen in the possession of photographers, and any man can easily get one on the payment of eight annas. It appears from the *Nusratu-l-Akhbár* of Delhi that a European showman largely published the pictures of a naked woman at Calcutta. It is surprising that Government allows the publication of obscene pictures while it is so strict in the matter of obscene books.

Attempted poisoning of Rájá Jahándád Khán.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 29th March, referring to the attempt lately made by a man at poisoning Rájá Jahándád Khán, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Abbotabad, remarks that the accused has declared before the Assistant Commissioner, who has been appointed to make preliminary enquiries into the case, that he was instigated to commit the offence by Rájá Firoz Khán, who offered him Rs. 2,000 and one village as a reward for his services. It is well known that the two Rájás, who are connected to each other by family ties, are not on the best of terms with each other, but the ill-feeling between them is by no means so strong that one should seek to bring about the death of the other. On the contrary, when Rájá Firoz Khán heard of the narrow escape of Rájá Jahándád Khán, he offered prayers to God as a thanksgiving. It is to be hoped that the charge against Rájá Firoz Khán by the accused will fall through, and the latter will be severely punished for his heinous offence.

Clerks employed in public offices in the Forest Department, Panjáb.

The same paper, adverting to the Forest Department in the Panjáb, remarks that experienced clerks have a greater knowledge of the rules of the Department than even the members of the subordinate establishment, but that the former have no good prospects of promotion. They cannot rise above Rs. 75 a month, the provisions of paragraph 3 of Conservator's Circular No. 22, dated the 25th May, 1880, being an insurmountable obstacle in the way of their further promotion. The Panjáb Government should do something in the way of improving their prospects.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Levy of a so-called tour tax at Agra.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 30th March, adverting to its previous article on the levy of a so-called tour tax by tahsíl chaprásis at Agra during the late visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to that place, is glad to say that the subject is being enquired into, and a list is being prepared by three Municipal Commissioners showing the subscription contributed by each trader. It would seem that no class of traders was exempted from the blackmail, which varied from two annas to Rs. 6 per trader. Even the villagers, who carried the husk of corn to the market for sale, did not enjoy an immunity from the tax.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation, 1,800 copies.

Postal notes and value-payable parcels.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 26th March, states that in future the sender of a postal note will be allowed to make it over to the post-office for despatch to the addressee, and the value of a note, sent in this way, will be paid to the addressee at his house by a postal peon. This arrangement will be a great convenience to the public, inasmuch as addressees will be saved the trouble of going to the post-office for cashing the notes. The editor proposes an alteration in the rules about value-payable parcels. The post-office remits the value of such a parcel, received from the addressee, to the sender by a money-order. But the lowest commission charged by the post-office

for a money-order is two annas. A postal note should be sent to the sender of a parcel when the value of the parcel is eight annas or one rupee. This arrangement would be more economical to the public.

Circulation, 900 copies.

Admission of dancing-girls to first-class railway carriages.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 27th March, states that the editor saw a dancing-girl travel first class on the Siálkot Railway on the 23rd idem. Persons of rank, who travel first class in order to maintain their dignity, cannot like to be seated near dancing-girls. The editor argues that Railway officers should not book dancing-girls and other such classes of people as first-class passengers, though this would involve some loss to Railway Companies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 135 copies.

Monkeys at Muttra and Brindában.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Brindában), for March, describes the habits of the monkeys that are to be seen in large numbers at Muttra and Brindában and complains that they are a great nuisance. The brutes cause the deaths of 10 or 12 persons and destroy some thousands of rupees worth of property during the year. Government more than once intended to drive them out of the towns in question, but it was unable to carry out the scheme through the opposition of ignorant persons, who erroneously regard the step as opposed to their religious prejudices.

Circulation, 250 copies.

A gang of Muhammadan strangers at Tilhar, Sháhjahánpur.

A correspondent of the *Núr-i-Badaun*, of the 27th March, complains that a gang of strangers about 150 in number has lately arrived at Tilhar, Sháhjahánpur. The men are accompanied by their women, and have also some horses and other animals. They are Musalmáns, and appear to have come from the Deccan. They sell corals, pearls, &c., and extort money from the people.

Circulation, 100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Marwar Gazette*, of the 24th March, writing from Dhampur, Bijnor, states that a Hindu marriage procession was attacked and robbed of four hundred rupees worth jewellery by a band of thieves on its way from Najíbabad to Nihtor on the 3rd idem.

A highway robbery committed in Najíbabad, Bijnor.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Ashâatu-l-Sunnat* (Lahore), in its issues for October and November, 1883, which have recently been published, gives an account of the late visit of Maulvi Muhammad Nazír Husain, a member of the Ahl-i-Hadís sect of Musalmáns, and a native of Delhi, to Mecca. The *Sunnat* endeavours to show that the rumours, spread by some Muhammadan editors, who are opposed to that sect, about the alleged ill-treatment of the Maulvi by the Turkish Governor at Mecca are false and malicious. He was no doubt invited by the Governor to his house, where he remained three days. During his stay he answered the charges which had been brought against him by his enemies in connection with his religious belief. The Governor was satisfied with his answers, and dismissed him with a passport.

Visit of Maulvi Nazír Husain to Mecca.

The same journal, for December, gives Mr. Blunt's speech at Aligarh *in extenso*, and extracts from his other speeches delivered during his late tour in this country, drawing the attention of Musalmáns to the lessons which those speeches are intended to teach. In another article the editor expresses his concurrence with Mr. Blunt in thinking that the Sultán of Turkey cannot be called a Khalifa, and quotes extracts from Muhammadan religious books in support of this opinion.

Question whether the Sultán of Turkey is a Khalifa.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ..	Weekly ..	Barkat Alí ...	March 29th ...	March 30th ..	150 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Tri-weekly .	Díwán Bútá Singh,	„ 24th, 26th & 28th	„ 27th, 29th & 31st respectively.	500 „
3	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Alí,	„ 28th ...	„ 30th .	200 „
4	*Alma-i-Sikandarí* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 25th ...	„ „ ...	80 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ „ ...	„ 28th ...	100 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 26th & 29th	„ 28th & 31st respectively.	1,800 „
7	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Fakhru-l-dín ..	„ 25th ...	„ 30th ...	...
8	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly ..	Gulab Rái ..	„ 25th & 29th	„ 27th & 30th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
9	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ..	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	98 copies.
10	*Asfa-i-Hind* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ..	Bi-monthly,	Mirzá Ashiq Husain	April 1st ...	April 2nd ...	115 „
11	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ..	Weekly ..	Chandan Lál ..	March 22nd & 29th.	March 27th & 1st April respectively.	141 „
12	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ 29th ...	March 31st ..	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 27th ...	„ 30th ...	230 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
14	*Árya Mittra* ...	Amritsar...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Káshí Rám ...	March 26th ...	March 29th ..	...
15	*Ashdatu-l-Sunnat* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Husain,	For Dec., 1883 ...	April 2nd ...	300 copies.
16	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	March 21st ..	March 28th ...	110 "
17	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Alígarh ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	" 28th ...	" 30th ...	135 "
18	*Bháratendu* ...	Brindában,	Hindí ..	Monthly ...	Rádhá Charan Goswámi.	For March ...	" 27th ...	250 "
19	*Bháratí Vilás* ..	Ágrá ..	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwán Dás ...	March 25th ...	" 31st ...	150 "
20	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ..	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ..	" 29th ...	April 2nd ...	200 "
21	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muhammad Husain,	" 31st ...	" " ...	450 "
22	*Delhí Punch* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-din ...	" 26th ...	March 30th ...	310 "
23	*Desh Upkárak* ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Sálig Rám ...	" 29th ...	" 31st ...	700 "
24	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gangá Sahái ...	" 28th ...	April 2nd ...	40 "
25	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	" 15th	March 28th ...	...
26	*Gyán Pradáyiní Pattriká.*	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Navín Chander Rái,	For Feb. ...	" 30th ...	160 "
27	*Habíb-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Weekly ..	Pandit Praim Naráin	April 1st ...	April 1st ...	200 "
28	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	March 27th ..	March 29th ...	550 "
29	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	" 28th & 30th	" 29th & 30th respectively.	600 "
30	*Hindí Pradíp* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Bálkrishn Bhatt ...	For March ...	April 2nd ..	220 "
31	*Indian Punch* ..	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Srí Krishn ...	March 24th ...	March 30th ..	259 "
32	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Mír ...	" 28th ...	" 31st ...	330 "

33	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	" 26th & 29th	" 29th & 1st April respectively.	200 "
34	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Alí ...	" 27th ...	" 29th ...	125 "
35	*Jammú Gazette* ...	Jammú ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nisár Alí.	" 20th & 27th	" 28th & 1st April respectively.	...
36	*Jones Gazette* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Srí Krishn ...	" 12th ...	" 30th ...	...
37	*Karundwah* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	" 31st ...	April 2nd ...	250 "
38	*Kásht Pattriká* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	" 28th ...	March 30th ...	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)
39	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	" 17th ...	" 27th ...	350 copies.
40	*Koh-i-Nár* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	" 25th, 27th & 29th.	" 27th, 29th & 30th respectively.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
41	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Iqbálu-l-dín ...	" 19th & 26th	" 29th ...	165 copies.
42	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	" 24th ...	" 28th ...	100 "
43	*Mashhr-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	April 1st ...	April 2nd ...	200 "
44	*Mádu-i-Nár* ...	Cawupore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	March 22nd ...	March 27th ...	40 "
45	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán,*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	" 24th ...	" 28th ...	100 "
46	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-llah ...	" 31st ...	April 2nd ...	140 "
47	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ..	" " ...	" " ...	250 "
48	*Mumtázu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábanki,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	" 24th ...	March 29th ...	160 "
49	*Municipal Guide* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Alí Ján ...	" 30th ...	April 2nd ...	75 "
50	*Nayar-i-Azam* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	" 24th ...	" 1st ...	175 "
51	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhu-llah Khán ...	" 24th & 1st April.	March 27th & 2nd April respectively.	150 "
52	*Vajiru-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Avtár Krishn.	" 24th ...	April 1st ...	150 "
53	*Nasím-i-Agrá* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	" 30th ...	March 31st ...	325 "

[*List of papers examined*—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
54	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Kunj Bihári Lál ...	March 25th ...	March 28th ...	92 copies.
55	*Núr-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	„ 27th ...	„ 29th ...	750 „
56	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain ..	„ „ ...	„ 30th ...	250 „
57	*Núru-l-Abcár* ...	Alláhábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Roshan Lál ..	„ 28th ...	April 1st ...	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
58	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 29th ..	March 30th ...	349 copies.
59	*Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 24th ..	„ 28th ...	200 „
60	*Nydyá Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	Ditto ...	Basdeo Bháskar ..	„ 26th ..	„ „ ...	400 „
61	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 1st & 2nd April.	„ 27th, 28th 29th, 31st, 1st & 2nd April respectively.	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
62	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ..	March 25th ...	March 27th ...	450 copies.
63	*Panjáb Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azím,	„ 26th & 29th	„ 29th & 31st respectively.	250 „
64	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	„ 28th ...	April 2nd ...	150 „
65	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	„ 24th ...	March 27th ...	300 „
66	*Freyág Samáchár* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	„ 31st ...	April 2nd ...	700 „

67	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 28th ...	March 30th ...	...	
68	Public Opinion ...	Benáres ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Pandit Vishnu Datt,	„ 31st ..	April 2nd ..	...	
69	Qaisarí Akhbár ...	Jullundur,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 29th ...	March 31st ...	108	„
70	Rafáh-i-'Ám ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diván Chand ...	„ 16th & 24th	April 1st ...	600	„
71	Rafiq-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	„ 29th ...	„ „ ...	...	
72	Rafiu-l-Akhbár ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	„ 26th ...	March 27th ...	...	
73	Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	„ 28th ...	„ 29th ...	450	„
74	Rájpútáná Gazette ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	„ 31st ...	April 2nd ...	263	„
75	Ratn Prakásh ...	Ratlám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	„ 13th & 20th	March 30th .	400	„
76	Reformer ..	Lahore ...	Urdú ..	Ditto ...	Pandit Hargopál ...	„ 26th ...	„ 29th ...	700	„
77	Ráhátí Akhbár ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Naráin ..	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ..	184	„
78	Sabhá Kapúrthalá ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Diván Mathurá Dás	„ 29th ...	April 1st ...	120	„
79	Sádiqu-l-Akhbár ...	Bhawalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	„ 27th ...	March 30th ..	320	„
80	Safir-i-Hind ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás ..	„ 31st ..	April 2nd ...	300	„
81	Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar.	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Banshí Dhar ..	„ 24th ...	March 30th ...	200	„
82	Shahna-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan ...	April 1st ...	April 1st ..	120	„
83	Shula-i-Tár ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ibráhím.	March 26th ...	March 27th ...	175	„
84	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Banwárí Lál ...	„ 28th ...	„ 31st ...	...	
85	Takath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	„ 27th ...	April 2nd ...	90	„
86	Tamaddní ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	April 1st ..	„ „ ...	125	„
87	Tibyanu-l-Akhbár ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	March 28th ...	March 30th ...	110	„
88	Táiya-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kirrár Husain ...	„ 31st ...	April 2nd ...	150	„
89	Victoria Paper ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ..	„ 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th & 29th	March 27th, 28th 30th & 1st April.	900	„

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
90	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Marátthi ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	March 24th ...	March 29th ...	120 copies.
91	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	" " ...	" 30th ...	300 "
92	*Zamánah* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Alí,	For Safar ...	April 2nd ...	...

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PRIYÁ DÁS,
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